

## MOVE TO OUST CAMP.

## NEW COMMITTEE ASKED.

Change in Football Rules Object of College Representatives.

## THE FOOTBALL SITUATION.

Movement begun to oust Walter Camp and rules committee from control. President Eliot of Harvard refuses Chancellor MacCracken's request to summon a council of college and university presidents to discuss abolition or reform of football. University of Pennsylvania sends circular proposing new rules along lines suggested by President Roosevelt to colleges and universities for consideration and adoption. Circular attributes nine-tenths of deaths and accidents to open play. Yale refuses to take initiative on conference for reform. Members of university faculties here and of graduate athletic committees unite in demanding reform. Sixteen deaths resulting from football injuries since October 9.

Walter Camp and the rules committee of which he is chairman must go as the arbiters of football is the opinion that has been forming in the minds of many who are advocating changes in college athletics since the beginning of the season, and in fact it is the view that has been held by many for more than one season. The death of Harold P. Moore, of Union College, after the game with New-York University on Saturday, has crystallized this gradually forming opinion into a fixed determination. Next season, unless there is a radical change in the present plans of those who have undertaken to reform football, a vigorous effort will be made to depose Camp, and with him all the members of the present rules committee, "self-constituted and self-organized," as President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California has termed it.

For some years it has been seen that there must be a decided change in the way football is played, and early in the present season there began a series of informal conferences between men representing the leading universities to the end of bringing about this reform. These informal conferences led to formal, arranged meetings, at which a programme of action has been practically decided on. And the first step in the programme is to be the abolition of the present rules committee, bag and baggage.

"You saw President Wheeler's statement," said one of those who has been taking part in these conferences yesterday. "That is significant. You have there, in fact, the basis of the whole plan. Go over the heads of this committee. Let the universities take charge of football, give us a responsible body to govern the game. Who are these fellows, anyway? Who appointed them and to whom are they responsible?"

"There is going to be a responsible body to govern football in this country. It will be a body to which the players will be responsible, and it will be a body that does not begin and end in itself, but will be appointed by the universities officially and will be responsible to the universities."

There was a high degree of wrath evident yesterday in those who have been taking part in these conferences and are going to see to it that football becomes a clean, wholesome game. They trace the present condition of football directly to the doors of the members of the committee.

"They are responsible all and severally for the roughness of college football," said one of the conferees. And, in addition to this, they trace the professionalization that has come to pervade all branches of college sport to the same committee. College athletics have been written of so freely in the magazines recently, and public opinion has become so aroused on the subject that it has been determined there must be a thorough cleaning up of all branches of college sport.

With the three players killed on Saturday, there is a record so far this year of sixteen deaths in football games. Such a list demands, say those who follow college affairs, that there must be a change in the way football is run and played, or the game must be abolished. Dr. F. R. Oastler, the surgeon in charge of the Columbia University team, is especially severe in his restrictions on the game.

"I have no hesitation in saying," he said yesterday, "that the game as it is played to-day should be abolished. I have been surgeon for the Columbia team for six years, and I think it is the most brutal exhibition I have ever seen and of no call to a sport. Sport?"

"Why, there is no sport about a game where the players go on the field expecting to be hurt and glad if they come off with nothing worse than a broken bone. And many of them go into the game with the idea of making a fortune out of it. They are under the influence of a few chaps who get an eye knocked out—and it may very well happen—or suppose that the ligaments in his leg are torn away and torn apart, there is something that he will carry with him to the grave."

"And I have spoken of these boys playing when they are boys. I have seen teams come out on that field up in Columbia with their members registered as being from eighteen to twenty-two years old, but I will stake my name that not three of them were under thirty. The present system of football has bred a spirit of professionalism in college athletics and demoralized the spirit of college honor until the situation is deplorable."

It is not only that football itself has fallen in the public estimation, but that the whole system of college athletics is being brought into disrepute that has aroused the heads of the great universities and colleges to undertaking the reformation of the game. Some of the bitterest things said yesterday by those men in this city who have been called into the conference on the revision of football were brought out by the general condition of college athletics.

"Our boys are being taught dishonesty," said one man who sat surrounded by a family that he hopes some day to see graduating from his own university, "and it is this feeling that is back of the deep seated determination to bring about a radical change in the football situation. The present members of the football rules committee are Walter Camp, of Yale, chairman; Paul Dashiell, of Lehigh; Robert D. Wren, of Harvard; Alonzo G. Stange, of Chicago; L. M. Dennis, of Cornell; and H. B. Pine, of Princeton. This committee it has been decided to abolish by the simple process of appointing a committee officially to represent the colleges and be responsible to them."

## BEGIN FOOTBALL REFORM.

## U. of P. Addresses All Schools, Following President's Suggestion.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—Following the suggestion of President Roosevelt for uniform eligibility rules in college athletics and for the elimination of unnecessary roughness, brutality and foul play in the American game of football, the University of Pennsylvania has taken the initiative for the suggested reforms and has addressed a circular letter on the subject to the heads of all universities, col-

## CAR BURNS ON "L" ROAD.

## FIRE CAUSES A PANIC.

## Electrical Display Accompanies Blaze at Eighth Street Station.

A southbound 2d-ave. elevated train, its seven cars crowded with passengers, was just pulling out of the station at 8th-st. and 1st-ave. last night when there came a loud report, quickly followed by a blinding flash of blue light from underneath the first car.

The motorman, Arthur Adams, had just received the "go ahead" signal from the conductor of his car, John Fay, and had turned on the power when the report and flashes told him something was wrong. Instantly he put on the brakes, which had been open, and reversed the lever, bringing the train to such an abrupt halt that many of the passengers were thrown to the floor of the cars. Intense excitement followed, but fortunately the train had moved only a few inches, and all the passengers knew that escape from the train was assured. However, everybody tried to get out of the doors at once. One woman fainted, but was revived soon after being carried to the platform.

The pyrotechnical display that resulted from the accident was most brilliant. For fully five minutes flashes of blue light shot from the first car, sputtering and sizzling and lighting up the neighborhood for blocks around. Finally the car caught fire, the flames being in striking contrast to the blue of the electric flashes.

A citizen who was walking through 1st-ave. when the first electric flash appeared sent up an alarm, and the firemen were quickly on the scene. Another citizen, more zealous than the first, summoned two ambulances from Bellevue Hospital to attend the supposed injured. The sergeant at police headquarters also sent the reserves of the Eldridge, Union Market and 5th-st. stations to preserve order and render what aid they could. When the surgeons and policemen arrived at the corner they found that nobody had been injured, but the latter had plenty to do in handling the crowds of thousands who flocked to the scene to witness the pyrotechnic exhibition.

## BOY A SLAVE TO DRINK.

## Helplessly Intoxicated at Brooklyn Bridge Terminal Each Morning.

For the last six months a fourteen-year-old boy drunkard has tottered nightly in a helpless condition at the Park Row terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge and the policemen on duty have failed to take any notice of him.

At 1 o'clock last Saturday morning the boy poised at the edge of the bridge platform, and would have fallen beneath an incoming 5th-ave. train had he not been dragged back by Edward Borneman, the train announcer, who rushed across from the outgoing platform when he saw the boy ejected from a Ridgewood train. Several passengers asked the boy for his name, but he was too drunk to answer. He snarled something that sounded like "Herman." After staggering down the steps he started for City Hall Park.

Edward Borneman, the train announcer, watches for the boy every morning, and crosses under the platform to save him from falling on the third rail.

"This thing has been going on all summer," said Borneman last night, "and I can't see why the police have not arrested the boy and turned him over to the Gerry Society. Some night he will fall before I can reach him and that will be the end. Perhaps it would be for the best, but I have children of my own and I'd hate to see anything happen to him."

"The boy is beyond all doubt a confirmed drunkard, and he is not a day over fourteen years old. He is really a boy tramp. My clothes are so filthy that it is an effort for me to go near him. Many persons who have approached him have turned away in disgust. He comes to the Park terminal every morning between 1 and 1:30 on a Ridgewood train. I understand he gets on near the end of the line. He curls up in a cross seat and sleeps until he reaches Park Row. The few passengers that travel at that early hour give him a wide berth."

The handful of persons who were on the platform last Saturday morning when the boy nearly fell before a train were indignant at the indifference of the police. Many expressed surprise at the perfunctory way in which the guards ejected the boy, until Borneman explained that it was a daily occurrence.

A well-dressed man, who declined to give his name, said that he was "going to make it warm for somebody" if the boy was not arrested by the policemen detailed on the bridge terminal.

## BIG GALE LIFTS TRAIN.

## Cars Remain Upright and Passengers Are Unhurt.

Leadville, Col., Nov. 26.—In a wild gale to-day a Colorado Southern passenger train was lifted from the rails in Borcas Pass, near the summit of the Rockies. The three cars composing the train bumped over the ties for a hundred feet before coming to a stop.

The passengers expected every moment to be hurled down the steep mountain side, but the cars remained upright and nobody was hurt. A wrecking train reached the scene quickly, the passengers being delayed only two hours.

## FIFTEEN ARRANGE FIGHT

## Wealthy Pittsburg Men Wrangle at Finish—Big Bets Made.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.—Fifteen wealthy Pittsburg men made up a purse of \$1,000 and witnessed one of the hottest prizefights ever held in Western Pennsylvania early this morning. The fight was to go to a finish, but was stopped in the eighth round by the referee because it was so gory.

The affair almost broke up in a free for all fight, the allegation having been made that one of the promoters gave one of the fighters \$700 to take a beating. More than \$70,000 changed hands. The fight was between Frank Morgan and Jimmy Brazier, local middleweights. It was arranged by Billy Cochrane and the referee was Buck Cornelius. The affair was held in a new barn just across the Allegheny County line in Beaver County. Wholesale arrests may follow.

## BISHOP FORBIDS EVENING WEDDINGS.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 26.—Bishop Van Devanter of the Catholic Diocese of Richmond has issued an injunction to the effect that "in future no marriages of Catholics shall be allowed to take place in the churches of the diocese later in the day than 4 p. m." It is said that the tendency toward display, crowding and frivolous talking at evening weddings is the cause of the order.

## THE ROADSTAD OF SEBASTOPOL.

This picture shows the harbor and the town as it looked just after the famous siege half a century ago.



## HEARST'S STATE PLANS.

## Decision to Extend Organization Dismays Tammany Leaders.

William R. Hearst will open permanent headquarters in the Gray House this week. This will be also the headquarters of the Municipal Ownership League. A campaign will be undertaken at once to organize the league in every city throughout the State, and perfect, solidify and make more effective the organization here.

Tammany Hall leaders interpreted this yesterday to mean that Hearst will be a factor in State politics next year. The platform of the Hearst organization will be municipal ownership and anti-bossism.

Mr. Hearst is already in communication with Democrats from different sections, and he believes that by next summer he will have a working organization in all parts of the State. If the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention is unsatisfactory, it is considered probable that the Hearst organization will run an independent ticket.

## EQUITABLE ASSETS.

## Accountants' Findings Give Surplus of \$67,142,865.42.

President Morton of the Equitable, in a preliminary statement issued last night of his accountants' examination up to September 30, places the society's assets at \$18,196,599.10 and the surplus over all liabilities at \$67,142,865.42.

It will be recalled that Superintendent Hendricks' report of the Equitable's condition as of June 30, declared that the "total admitted assets" of that date were \$466,073,068.98, and the "reserve for unassigned surplus funds" \$80,794,289.21. However, on December 31, 1904, the Equitable claimed to have a surplus of \$89,794,289, and assets of \$415,852,021.

President Morton's statement in part follows: Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., chartered accountants of Great Britain, and Messrs. Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants of New-York State, have jointly made an exhaustive examination of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and certify to the following statement as of September 30, 1905:

"The assets of the society, as claimed, are all found to be on hand, and in value amount to \$18,196,599.10. The surplus over and above all liabilities amounts to \$67,142,865.42."

The reduction in assets is brought about entirely by a conservative revaluation, most of which is in real estate and in shares owned by the society in certain financial institutions.

Substantial economies have been put into effect, and it is possible still further to retrench in the expenses of the society. If capitalized on a 4 per cent basis the savings that have already been effected would amount to much more than the revaluation of the assets. These economies must necessarily in due time result in greatly increased benefits to policyholders.

A full financial statement in detail has been certified to by the accountants and will be presented to the board of directors of the society at their meeting on Wednesday.

## POLICE POOR GUARDIANS.

## District East of the Park Looted—R. A. Hudnut a Victim.

Many robberies have been reported to the police since November 1 in the district east of Central Park by families who returned to their city houses after spending the summer and fall in the country. The robberies indicate amazing neglect of the police in the district, for in some cases costly furnishings that could have been carried away only in wagons were taken from the houses. One returning family found their house stripped of its rugs and bric-a-brac and the piano crated ready for removal, while there was evidence that burglars had been living in the house and helping themselves liberally to the contents of the wine cellar. From another house, with other costly things, a piece of statuary, with a heavy marble column which supported it, had been removed.

At some houses the burglars broke open safes and took quantities of jewelry.

If the police had aided in the looting of the houses they could not be more active in trying to suppress information about the robberies. Persons have been warned not to tell the newspapers of their losses, lest the thieves find out that their work has been discovered.

The house of Richard A. Hudnut, a chemist, at No. 53 East 93rd-st., has been robbed twice this year, although Mr. Hudnut has shown lack of faith in the police by taking out insurance against burglars and having his house wired by an electric protective company. The first robbery was last spring, before the family went to the country. A butler, known only as Louis, went to Europe, and after he had sailed the family discovered that he had carried away many articles, all valued at about \$1,000.

The police were informed of the robbery, but they did not interfere with Louis when he returned to New-York, although he made the acquaintance of a young Belgian on the steamer and stole a quantity of lace the Belgian brought to the city as stock in trade. The robbery which was discovered on last Friday may have been committed in the house by Louis in the absence of the family. Before the house was left in the care of the electric protective company in the summer, Mr. Hudnut locked some jewelry in a safe in the house and hid the key.

The family returned on November 12, but it was not until last Friday that Mr. Hudnut looked for the key to the safe and found it, covered with dust, where he had hidden it. The safe was locked, but when Mr. Hudnut unlocked it he discovered that the jewel case inside had been broken open and was empty. The jewelry stolen from the safe was valued at about \$4,000. It included a ring with a three-carat diamond, a pearl scarfpin and a card case of gold, incrustured with diamonds.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS AT TERMINALS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is going to provide rooms in the New-York and Washington terminals of the line for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The first guests at Niagara Falls are grand and beautiful. The New York Central has twenty trains a day.—Adv.

Overnight to Chicago. Pennsylvania Special.

The eighteen-hour train, leaves New York at 3:35 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:35 A. M., leaves Chicago 2:45 P. M., arrives New York 9:45 A. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Physician and Son Insane.

Condition Attributed to Use of Cocaine and Opium for Rheumatism.

Marion, Ind., Nov. 26.—Dr. C. C. Cronkhite, a physician of this city, and his son, Burton, twenty-five years old, a graduate of Purdue University, were both declared insane last evening in Justice Holman's court, and were confined in the county jail by Sheriff Mills. To-day they admitted having been users of cocaine and opium for rheumatism.

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## SHIPS REACH MITYLENE.

## Squadron for Demonstration Against Turkey Near Its Goal.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.—The fleet of the allied powers arrived at the Island of Mitylene to-day.

## PORTE SUGGESTS CHANGE.

## Foreign Minister Visits English and Austrian Ambassadors.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.—A further sign of the yielding attitude of the Porte is that the Foreign Minister, Tewfik Pasha, on Saturday visited the British Ambassador, Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Baron von Calice, to propose a modification of the Macedonian reform scheme.

His suggestion is that the financial delegates of the powers in Macedonia be appointed by the Porte and designated as Ottoman financial councillors.

It is doubtful whether the powers will accept this modification, but the position is more hopeful, as this is the first time any visit has been made between the Porte and any diplomat except the German Ambassador since October 27, when the Porte refused the request for a collective audience. Baron von Biberstein on three occasions in this interval has visited Tewfik Pasha. The last conference between the Ambassador and the Minister was held Friday last, and it was a long one.

## TRIAL FOR ATTEMPT ON SULTAN.

## Indications That Porte Is Stirring Up Feeling Against Foreigners.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.—The trial of a Belgian subject named Joris and of fifteen Armenians on the charge of complicity in the attempt on the life of the Sultan on July 21 began yesterday. Seven other Armenians are being tried simultaneously in connection with the recent discovery of bombs and explosives.

The publicity given to the trials and a reference in court yesterday to alleged foreign support received by the revolutionary Armenians lend color to the report that the authorities are trying to stir up public opinion against foreigners.

## THREE PARK RUNAWAYS.

## Wild Saddle Horses Captured—No One Hurt.

There were three exciting runaways in Central Park yesterday morning. All of them were saddle horses. Walter Russell, of No. 15 West 57th-st., was thrown from his horse while driving down the bridge path along the west side of the Park near 87th-st. The rider escaped with a few slight bruises. At 70th-st. the horse was caught by Mounted Patrolman Tounstall.

A saddle horse owned and driven by David Davis, of No. 120 West 112th-st., ran away in the West Drive. The horse, with its driver firmly holding on, was overtaken by Mounted Patrolman Dowling and brought to a standstill by Vincent H. Cotter, of No. 36 West 56th-st., ran away in the West Drive road. Mr. Cotter was not thrown from the horse. At 90th-st. Mounted Patrolman Edward J. Markey captured the animal. Mr. Cotter, though somewhat frightened, escaped without injury.

DOUBLE UP PLATOONS.

## Police Change Made in Apprehension of Strike Troubles.

The uneasy feeling that has been hovering around Police Headquarters for the last few days that a shake-up or something unusual was about to happen came to a climax last night, when Inspector Brooks, acting for Commissioner McAdoo, issued an order doubling up the reserve platoons in every station house in Manhattan and the Bronx.

While Inspector Brooks refuses to say why the men must do reserve duty in the station houses for sixteen hours instead of eight, as heretofore, it is understood that the police heads expect trouble in the very near future in the labor field, and the doubling up of the men has been ordered so that a large force of men will be ready for instant duty in case any strikes are ordered. The men are plainly disgusted at the new order, which will cut them off from their straight eight hours off by platoons. The order goes into effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

The iron workers in the city are in a state bordering on insurrection, and the men in the building trades are far from satisfied with present conditions, and it is evident the Police Department considers the outlook sufficiently serious to prepare for trouble.

## HELD BAD HAND—HEAD CUT OFF.

## One of Players Decapitated in Quarrel Over Poker Game.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.—In an Italian poker game at No. 129 Penn-ave. to-night Antonio Duvulko, a mill boss and prominent Italian, held what is known among gamblers as the "dead man's hand." Leon Gillette, the dealer, held seven cards, including an extra queen. In the fight which followed the head of Duvulko was severed from his body with a hatchet wielded by Gillette, who, though badly wounded himself from knife thrusts given by Duvulko during the struggle, made his escape, and up to a late hour to-night had not been captured.

Duvulko had been losing heavily, and about 8 o'clock thought he detected Gillette slipping an extra card or two into his hand. He protested, throwing down his hand, which was seen to be the "dead man's hand," and, pulling a knife, attacked Gillette, who picked up a hatchet and hacked Duvulko's head off, but not until he had been badly stabbed himself.

## ARRESTED NEAR MARRIAGE DATE.

## Condition Attributed to Use of Cocaine and Opium for Rheumatism.

Marion, Ind., Nov. 26.—Dr. C. C. Cronkhite, a physician of this city, and his son, Burton, twenty-five years old, a graduate of Purdue University, were both declared insane last evening in Justice Holman's court, and were confined in the county jail by Sheriff Mills. To-day they admitted having been users of cocaine and opium for rheumatism.

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## FOURTEEN DEAD IN WRECK.

## IMPRISONED IN FLAMES.

## Way Train and Montreal Express in Collision.

Lincoln, Mass., Nov. 26.—At least fourteen persons were burned or crushed to death early to-night when the Sunday night Montreal Express crashed into a Marlboro way train at Baker's Bridge, a small flag station about a mile and a half away from here, on the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Two score more were injured, most of them fatally. The scenes of horror and suffering were the worst which have attended any wreck in this State for years. Women and children lay pinned under the wreckage, in most cases practically unharmed, awaiting the slow approach of the flames, which ultimately burned them to death.

Baker's Bridge is only a hamlet, with no fire fighting apparatus available. Nothing could be done for those who could be seen writhing in the flames, and the fire burned itself out for lack of fuel by the time the wrecking train arrived, an hour or more after the accident.

A heavy fog which came up from the Sudbury River was responsible primarily for the wreck. The way train, in which were all the killed but two and most of the wounded, left Boston at 7:15. Half an hour later the Montreal express pulled out of the north station. It consisted of nine cars and two locomotives. The way train passed through Lincoln a few minutes behind its schedule. About a minute later the express, by the station at full speed. It was impossible to see half the length of the train, and the engine driver of the express failed to see the tail lamps of the Marlboro train and piled his train up on the local just as it pulled out of the station. The last two cars of the local were demolished entirely. One locomotive, smashed into its component parts, held down the wreckage. The coals from its firebox dropped in among the splintered cars, and in a few minutes the mass of timbers and human bodies had become a huge funeral pyre.

The uninjured passengers, the train crews and some of the villagers rushed to the assistance of those imprisoned in the roaring furnace, but were able to rescue only a few of the less injured—those who lay on the edge of the heap. Then the heat of the flames drove them back, after the hair and clothes of some of the rescuers had been burned from their bodies. After a few minutes' fierce and desperate work all they could do was to watch the death of the victims.

It was some time before word could be got to Boston, and it was not until 9:35 o'clock that the wrecking and relief train, consisting of two wrecking cars and a coach filled with surgeons and nurses, left the yard of the North Station, reaching here half an hour later. Most of the relief party came from the emergency hospital station in Haymarket Square. Dozens of physicians from Waltham, Lincoln, Concord and other nearby places were summoned by telephone and rushed to the wreck by carriage and trolley. By the time they arrived all those imprisoned in the wreck of the last cars were dead.

At 11:30 all the most seriously injured, who had been in the other cars, who could be moved in safety were put on a special train for Boston, where they were met by every available ambulance at the North Station, and rushed to the City and Emergency hospitals. Every house in Baker's Bridge was turned into a temporary hospital and was filled with the maimed, while the station served as a morgue, with injured lying beside the dead.

The Marlboro way train consisted of four day coaches filled with returning suburbanites. Nearly all the casualties occurred in the two cars which were burned, most of the passengers being bound for Concord, West Acton, Maynard, Hudson, Marlboro and several smaller towns in the Assabet Valley. Practically the sole casualties on the Montreal express were a full-time sleeper, rolling at thirty-five miles an hour. The forward engine climbed on top of the last two cars of the local, the rear car having been tossed on top of the one before it.

## MUTINY AT SEBASTOPOL.

## OVER 4,000 SAILORS OUT.

## Troops Join, Then Return to Duty—Two Ships Promise Aid.

A meeting of 4,000 sailors at Sebastopol, at first aided by one regiment, caused panic in the city. An army corps was sent for.

The revolt caused the greatest alarm at St. Petersburg, and officials there declared that it must be suppressed, whatever the cost.

## ARMY CORPS SENT FOR.

Sebastopol, Nov. 25 (Delayed).—The long expected mutiny of sailors, who have been on the verge of revolt for months, has come, and Russia's stronghold on the Black Sea is in danger of falling completely into their hands. The situation is very critical. All the shore equipments, numbering 4,000 men, are in open rebellion, and have driven away or taken their officers prisoners.

The Brest Regiment of Infantry has gone over in a body to the mutineers. General Nephew, the commander of the fortress, is a captive. The Bielostok Regiment, the only other regiment in the city, received the mutineers with cheers, but thus far it remains nominally loyal. Some of the artilleryists have also joined the men in revolt. Besides the Bielostok Regiment, there are two battalions of artillery and a battalion of the fortress artillery here.

The Euxine fleet is standing in the offing and is still obeying the orders of Vice-Admiral Choukoun, but the crews are disaffected, and there is grave doubt whether they can be restrained from joining the mutineers and greater doubt that they will fire upon them.

The 7th Army Corps and the commander of the corps have been hastily summoned from Simferopol, eight hours distant.

There is every evidence that the mutiny was deliberately and perfectly planned by the Social Revolutionaries, who have been pushing their propaganda with great energy since the St. Petersburg strike was organized to save the Cronstadt mutineers. On Friday eighty sailors at the barracks seized, disarmed and expelled their officers. They then assembled a great meeting. Rear Admiral Pisarevski, commander of the practice squadron, supported by a company from the Brest Regiment, went to the meeting, and when it refused to disperse ordered the troops to fire. Two shots rang out and Captain Stein, of the company, fell dead, and Rear Admiral Pisarevski received a ball in his shoulder.

In the night the sailors, with the aid of the Social Democrat leaders, having learned a lesson from the less prudent mutineers at Cronstadt, elected officers and decided upon a programme, pledging themselves not only not to pillage, kill or drink vodka, but to take measures to prevent rowdism.

This morning they were joined by the workmen of the port and at 11 o'clock, in complete order, the sailors carrying the banner of St. George and the workmen red flag, all marched to the barracks of the Brest Regiment. The officers of the regiment threatened to fire on the mutineers, but General Nephew, a colonel and five other officers surrendered, and were sent under escort to the marine prison.

Reinforced by the rank file of the entire regiment, the mutineers and workmen formed a procession of 10,000 men and marched through the city. At Novossiloff Place this procession encountered several companies of the Bielostok Regiment with a machine gun battery. The mutineers approached, their hands playing the national anthem, and the soldiers received the procession with full military honors, presenting arms and exchanging cheers. But the Bielostok men resisted the appeals of the mutineers to join them and, obeying the orders of Commander Schulman, marched off toward the road leading to Balaklava. The battery, however, remained with the mutineers.

After the meeting the procession formed again and went to the barracks of the Bielostok Regiment, where there were other companies, but these companies also declined the invitation of the mutineers to join them.

In the afternoon the sailors from the barracks signalled their comrades aboard the warships to join them, and also sent a deputation to Vice-Admiral Choukoun, requesting him to come to the sailors' barracks and hear their grievances. But the admiral in a short speech, in which he